L3: Entry 5 of 7 File: USPT Mar 28, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5401243
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5401243 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Controlled administration of chemodenervating pharmaceuticals

DATE-ISSUED: March 28, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Borodic; Gary E.	Canton	MA		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Associated Synapse Biologics	Boston	MA			02

DISCLAIMER DATE: 20100202

APPL-NO: 08/ 046097 [PALM]
DATE FILED: April 12, 1993

PARENT-CASE:
RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 08/004,090, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,298,019, by G. E. Borodic, filed Jan. 13, 1993, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 07/590,395, by G. E. Borodic, filed Aug. 21, 1990, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,183,462; the entire disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

INT-CL: [06] A61 M 31/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 604/51; 128/898
US-CL-CURRENT: 604/511; 128/898

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 604/49-53, 604/28, 128/749, 128/898, 128/632, 128/635, 128/774, 128/782, 128/741, 128/DIG.13

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	2979055	April 1961	de Beer et al.	128/214

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 7 of 7 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6667041 B2

L3: Entry 1 of 7 File: USPT Dec 23, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6667041 B2
TITLE: Use of neurotoxin therapy for treatment of urologic and related disorders

CLAIMS:

1. A method of treating urinary incontinence in mammals comprising the step of administering to a mammal that has at least one symptom of urinary incontinence a therapeutically effective amount of a botulinum toxin, thereby treating at least one symptom of urinary incontinence in said mammal.

5. A method for treating a urinary incontinence disorder, the method comprising the step of local administration of a botulinum toxin into the urinary tract of a patient that has at least one symptom of urinary incontinence, thereby treating a symptom of urinary incontinence in the patient.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6265541 B1

L3: Entry 2 of 7 File: USPT Jul 24, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6265541 B1
TITLE: Uses of .alpha.-conotoxin peptides

Detailed Description Text (34):
The .alpha.-conotoxin peptides are administered in an amount sufficient to antagonize the .alpha.3.beta.4, .alpha.3.beta.4 or .alpha.7 nAChRs as noted above. The dosage range at which the conotoxin peptides exhibit this antagonistic effect can vary widely depending upon the particular condition, e.g., cardiovascular disorders, gastric motility disorders, urinary incontinence, nicotine addiction, mood disorders or small cell lung carcinoma, being treated, the severity of the patient's condition, the patient, the specific conotoxin being administered, the route of administration and the presence of other underlying disease states within the patient Typically the conopeptides of the present invention exhibit their therapeutic effect at a dosage range from about 0.05 mg/kg to about 250 mg/kg, and preferably from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg of the active ingredient. A

suitable dose can be administered in multiple sub-doses per day. Typically, a dose or sub-dose may contain from about 0.1 mg to about 500 mg of the active ingredient per unit dosage form. A more preferred dosage will contain from about 0.5 mg to about 100 mg of active ingredient per unit dosage form. Dosages are generally initiated at lower levels and increased until desired effects are achieved.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 3. Document ID: US 5866682 A

L3: Entry 3 of 7 File: USPT Feb 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5866682 A
TITLE: Conopeptides AuIA, AuIB and AuIC

Brief Summary Text (43):
The conopeptides arc administered in an amount sufficient to antagonize the .alpha.3.beta.4 nAChRs. The dosage range at which the conopeptides exhibit this antagonistic effect can vary widely depending upon the particular condition, e.g., cardiovascular disorders, gastric motility disorders, urinary incontinence or nicotine addiction, being treated, the severity of the patient's condition, the patient, the specific conotoxin being administered, the route of administration and the presence of other underlying disease states within the patient. Typically the conopeptides of the present invention exhibit their therapeutic effect at a dosage range from about 0.05 mg/kg to about 250 mg/kg, and preferably from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg of the active ingredient. A suitable dose can be administered in multiple sub-doses per day. Typically, a dose or sub-dose may contain from about 0.1 mg to about 500 mg of the active ingredient per unit dosage form. A more preferred dosage will contain from about 0.5 mg to about 100 mg of active ingredient per unit dosage form. Dosages are generally initiated at lower levels and increased until desired effects are achieved.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 4. Document ID: US 5726187 A

L3: Entry 4 of 7 File: USPT Mar 10, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5726187 A
TITLE: N-alkylpiperidinyl-4-methyl carboxylic esters/amides of condensed ring systems as 5-HT4 receptor antagonists

Abstract Text (1):
Fused-ring system N-alkylpiperidinyl-4-methyl carboxylic acid ester or amide derivs. and analogues (D, having formula (I-1)-(I-5), and their salts. The variables are defined herein. The compounds (I) are 5-HT4 receptor antagonists, and are useful for treatment or prophylaxis of gastrointestinal, cardiovascular or CNS disorders. Typically (I) are used for treatment of irritable bowel syndrome (including associated diarrhea and urinary incontinence); for treatment of the

nausea and gastric symptoms of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease and dyspepsia; as antiemetics (e.g. against cytotoxin agent or radiation-induced emesis); for preventing atrial fibrillation and other atrial arrhythmias and reducing occurrence of stroke; as anxiolytics; and for treatment of migraine, schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease and Huntington's chorea.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 5. Document ID: US 5401243 A

L3: Entry 5 of 7 File: USPT Mar 28, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5401243 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Controlled administration of chemodenervating pharmaceuticals

Brief Summary Text (3):
Pharmaceutical grade preparations from the toxin produced by Clostridium botulinum have been available for many years from Dr. Allan Scott and the Kettlewell Ophthamology Institute of San Francisco, Calif., and now are sold commercially by Allergan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Many other materials toxic to neuromuscular transmission are known, such as tetanus toxin and various subtypes of botulinum toxin. Botulinum toxin preparations recently have been approved for the treatment of blepharospasm and strabismus, and clinical trials are underway on the treatment of spasmodic torticollis. Dykstra et al have proposed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,932,936 that botulinum toxin can be used in the treatment of spasmodic sphincter muscle which leads to urinary incontinence ("neurogenic bladder") characteristic of some forms of cancer. A survey of the literature provides evidence for the potential use of chemodenervating agents such as botulinum toxin in the treatment of other significant spasmodic diseases including jaw dystonias, occupational dystonias, corneal ulceration (protective ptosis), spasmodic dysphonia, and various forms of facial dyskinesis including Meige syndrome, hemifacial spasm, aberrant regeneration of facial nerves, and apraxia of eyelid opening.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 6. Document ID: US 5298019 A

L3: Entry 6 of 7 File: USPT Mar 29, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5298019 A
TITLE: Controlled administration of chemodenervating pharmaceuticals

Brief Summary Text (3):
Pharmaceutical grade preparations from the toxin produced by Clostridium botulinum have been available for many years from Dr. Allan Scott and the Kettlewell Ophthamology Institute of San Francisco, Calif., and now is sold commercially by Allergan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Many other materials toxic to neuromuscular transmission are known, such as tetanus toxin and various subtypes of botulinum

toxin. Botulinum toxin preparations recently have been approved for the treatment of blepharospasm and strabismus, and clinical trials are underway on the treatment of spasmodic torticollis. Dykstra et al have proposed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,932,936 that botulinum toxin can be used in the treatment of spasmodic sphincter muscle which leads to urinary incontinence ("neurogenic bladder") characteristic of some forms of cancer. A survey of the literature provides evidence for the potential use of chemodenervating agents such as botulinum toxin in the treatment of other significant spasmodic diseases including jaw dystonias, occupational dystonias, corneal ulceration (protective ptosis), spasmodic dysphonia, and various forms of facial dyskinesis including Meige syndrome, hemifacial spasm, aberrant regeneration of facial nerves, and apraxia of eyelid opening.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 7. Document ID: US 5183462 A

L3: Entry 7 of 7 File: USPT Feb 2, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5183462 A
TITLE: Controlled administration of chemodenervating pharmaceuticals

Brief Summary Text (3):
Pharmaceutical grade preparations from the toxin produced by Clostridium botulinum have been available for many years from Dr. Allan Scott and the Kettlewell Ophthamology Institute of San Francisco, Calif., and now is sold commercially by Allergan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Many other materials toxic to neuromuscular transmission are known, such as tetanus toxin and various subtypes of botulinum toxin. Botulinum toxin preparations recently have been approved for the treatment of blepharospasm and strabismus, and clinical trials are underway on the treatment of spasmodic torticollis. Dykstra et al have proposed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,932,936 that botulinum toxin can be used in the treatment of spasmodic sphincter muscle which leads to urinary incontinence ("neurogenic bladder") characteristic of some forms of cancer. A survey of the literature provides evidence for the potential use of chemodenervating agents such as botulinum toxin in the treatment of other significant spasmodic diseases including jaw dystonias, occupational dystonias, corneal ulceration (protective ptosis), spasmodic dysphonia, and various forms of facial dyskinesis including Meige syndrome, hemifacial spasm, aberrant regeneration of facial nerves, and apraxia of eyelid opening.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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Terms	Documents
incontin$ near20 $toxin	7

Display Format: KWIC Change Format

1. 6667041. 15 Oct 01; 23 Dec 03. Use of neurotoxin therapy for treatment of urologic and related disorders. Schmidt; Richard A.. 424/239.1; 424/236.1 424/9.1. A61K039/08 A61K039/02 A61K049/00.

2. 6265541. 23 Dec 98; 24 Jul 01. Uses of .alpha.-conotoxin peptides. Olivera; Baldomero M., et al. 530/326; 530/300 530/324. C07K014/00 C07K014/435 C12N015/12 A61K038/00.

3. 5866682. 15 May 97; 02 Feb 99. Conopeptides AuIA, AuIB and AuIC. McIntosh; J. Michael, et al. 530/326; 530/300 530/327 530/857. A61K038/00 A61K038/04.

4. 5726187. 14 Apr 95; 10 Mar 98. N-alkylpiperidinyl-4-methyl carboxylic esters/amides of condensed ring systems as 5-HT4 receptor antagonists. Gaster; Laramie Mary, et al. 514/323; 546/200. A61K031/445 C07D401/12.

5. 5401243. 12 Apr 93; 28 Mar 95. Controlled administration of chemodenervating pharmaceuticals. Borodic; Gary E.. 604/511; 128/898. A61M031/00.

6. 5298019. 13 Jan 93; 29 Mar 94. Controlled administration of chemodenervating pharmaceuticals. Borodic; Gary E.. 604/511; 128/898. A61M031/00.

7. 5183462. 21 Aug 90; 02 Feb 93. Controlled administration of chemodenervating pharmaceuticals. Borodic; Gary E.. 604/506; 128/898. A61M031/00.